

February 2

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15

\$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; Eastern hake, 90 cts.; Western hake, 95 cts.; pollock, 70c; snapper per codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.  
Outside sales salt Georges cod, \$5.50 per cwt. for large and \$5.00 for mediums.  
Outside sales fresh hake, \$1.00.  
Bank halibut, 10 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts. per lb. for gray.

**Boston.**

Sch. Monitor, 21,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 1500 hake, 1500 cusk.  
Sch. Nellie Dixon, 30,000 haddock, 1800 cod, 300 hake.  
Sch. Massasoit, 800 haddock, 9200 cod, 600 hake.  
Sch. Tecumseh, 500 haddock, 8800 cod, 500 pollock.  
Sch. Evelyn L. Smith, 2100 haddock, 900 cod, 1000 hake, 1200 pollock.  
Sch. James S. Steele, 5000 haddock, 500 cod.  
Sch. Minerva.  
Sch. Two Forty, 2100 haddock, 500 cod.  
Haddock, \$1.80 to \$2.25; large cod, \$4.50 to \$5; market cod, \$3; hake, 3; pollock, \$2.50; cusk, \$1.75.

**RECIPROCITY TREATY.**

**Local Representatives Heard in Opposition to Project.**

(Special to the TIMES)

State House, Boston, Feb. 1.—Representative Tarr of Rockport appeared before the committee on federal relations this morning on the recommendation of Governor Douglas for the appointment of an industrial commission for the purpose of considering reciprocity relations with Canada.

Representative Tarr upheld the importance of the fisheries and argued against the claims of Mr. Whitney that a handful of fishermen exerted influence enough to present the ratifi-



REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK H. TARR

cation of the Hay-Bond treaty. In Massachusetts alone the value of the fish product for 1903 was \$9,682,000, while in the whole United States it was \$45,500,000. In this state 14,363 persons were engaged in the fisheries, in New England 35,000, and in the United States 214,000. There were 346 vessels engaged in Gloucester, and the Massachusetts fishing fleet was valued at \$4,342,000. If there was to be a tariff revision, Gloucester was willing to stand its share but could not see why it should be singled out while the beef, steel and other trusts were not affected.

Representatives McIntire of this city and Oxner of Essex followed in support of Representative Tarr's claim. The former claimed that the duty imposed on fish was only an equalization of the difference in the cost of labor in the United States and Canada.

**LOBSTER INVESTIGATION.**

**Extracts from Report of United States Special Commission.**

**Several Experiments of Vital Nature Made at This Port.**

From the report of the United States Special Commission for the Investigation of the Lobster, the same bring an extract from the report of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for 1903, we quote the following paragraphs which have reference to Gloucester and which will be of interest:

"Experiments at Annisquam, Mass.—A plant consisting of a float and a large bag was constructed on the Annisquam river near Annisquam, and on July 6 about 100,000 fry were brought from the Gloucester hatchery in transportation cans. Both clam and lobster liver were used as food. During a gale on July 11 the bag was blown out of the water and most of the lobsters were lost, but with the few that were saved the experiment was continued until July 14.

"The death rate was about the same as in the other localities, but diatoms were less abundant. The growth of the fry was more rapid than at either Orr's Island or Woods Hole. The first second-stage lobster appeared on the fifth day from date of hatching, and three reached the lobstering stage on the tenth day.

"The water at Annisquam is very shallow and is much warmer than in the open ocean. The temperature during the experiment ranged from 64 to 76 degrees Fahrenheit."

"Conditions at Gloucester, Mass.—In the hatching jars at Gloucester, on the inside of the glass and on the tubes June 21, 1902, there were found a very few Licmophora lineata, along with several other species (Coscinodiscus sp., Cocconeis sp., Navicula sp., Rhabdonema arcuatum). In no case were diatoms as abundant as in the same places in the Woods Hole jars, however. In fact considerable search was required to find any, and none of the fry taken from the hatching jars at Gloucester showed a single diatom. They were perfectly clean, in decided contrast to the condition of the fry in the jars at Woods Hole."

"Conditions elsewhere.—Elsewhere than

at Woods Hole and Wickford experimental rearing of fry has not been tried except in a very imperfect way. In 1900 some preliminary experiments were tried at Orr's Island, Maine, and Annisquam, Mass. In the former locality diatoms were abundant on the fry; at the latter they were present in less numbers. The higher temperature of the water and the consequent more rapid growth of the fry probably explains the comparative freedom from diatoms at Annisquam. The temperature there was sometimes as high as 76 degrees Fahrenheit, and the lobsterling (fourth) stage was reached in ten days."

Before closing its work, the special commission wished to learn, if possible, whether agitation of the water would prove equally successful in other localities. It was also desired to make experiments on a larger scale in order to test the adaptability of the apparatus.

Although, on account of the greater abundance of lobsters, several places on the Maine coast or near the Gloucester hatchery seemed more favorable for the location of a plant it was decided to establish it at Woods Hole, for the following reasons: (1) Owing to the proximity of the machine shops and scientific laboratory of the Woods Hole station, the cost of construction and maintenance would be less than elsewhere. (2) The physical conditions were better understood there than elsewhere. (3) It seemed probable that the temperature conditions would more nearly approach those

at Wickford than would be the case further north. (4) It was desirable to compare the results of these experiments directly with results obtained in earlier experiments. (5) It seemed desirable to test what several investigators had frequently claimed, and what our previous experiments seemed to indicate, namely, that the biological conditions at Woods Hole were extremely unfavorable for the development of young lobsters."

**LODGE FAVORS TREATY.**

**So Says Washington Despatch on Hay-Bond Treaty.**

**Concessions Intimated To Have Been Made on Fish.**

A. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Globe, in a despatch to that paper last night says:

The statement that Senator Lodge now favors the ratification of the Hay-Bond Newfoundland reciprocity treaty, which he before opposed, is based on the understanding that Premier Bond is willing to make certain concessions in that treaty to suit Mr. Lodge's views, so as to obtain ratification of the treaty.

"What these concessions are is not known at the present time, as the negotiations between this government and Newfoundland are still in progress, but it is understood that they relate to fish.

"It was the opposition of the Massachusetts and Maine fishermen to the fish provisions of the treaty that caused Mr. Lodge as well as the Maine senators to object to its ratification on the ground that it would cause injury to the fishery interests of New England.

"If the treaty has been so amended that the fishery interests can be convinced that they are not placed in jeopardy, there would be no further reason why the New England senators should continue to oppose the treaty. Its ratification at this session, however, is doubtful.

"Mr. Henry M. Whitney of Boston is in Washington to ascertain from personal investigation what the chances are for the ratification of the treaty, which he regards as important for Massachusetts business interests."

**DOGFISH BAIT**

**Is the Proper Thing for Lobster Pots.**

The Clark's Harbor, N. S., Coast Guard says that dogfish for lobster bait has been tried with success this winter. A Mr. McKenzie of Roseway, N. S., has lately baited with dogfish, which he had saved for the purpose, and made better hauls with every trap than others on the same ground using the ordinary bait. This was the case right along, and it could not be set down to mere chance. They are prepared in the same manner as herring bait and will no doubt prove just as taking.

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**More Frozen Herring.**

Sch. Rushlight was at Portland Wednesday from Jonesport with a cargo of frozen herring for Boston.

Sch. Edgar F. French arrived at Portland Wednesday with a cargo of frozen herring which will be disposed of there.



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## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

### To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Tacoma, Quero Bank, 40,000 lbs. halibut,  
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, shore.  
Sch. Flavilla, shore.  
Sch. Mystery, via Boston.  
Sch. Teresa and Alice, via Boston.  
Sch. Slade Gorton, via Boston.  
Sch. Titania, via Boston.  
Sch. Bertha M. Bailey, shore.  
Sch. Dorothy, shore.  
Sch. Emily Cooney, shore.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, shore.  
Sch. John M. Keene, shore.  
Sch. Genesta, shore.  
Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, shore.  
Sch. Pythian, shore.  
Sch. Oliver P. Kilham, shore.

### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. J. W. Luffkin, haddocking.

### Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade prices for salt and fresh fish:

Salt fish, handline Georges cod, \$4.90 per cwt. for large, \$4.00 for medium; trawl Georges cod, \$4.25 for large, \$3.25 for medium; trawl Bank cod, \$4.00 for large, \$3.50 for medium; hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$1.25; haddock, \$1.75; large cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk,

\$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; Eastern hake, 90 cts.; Western hake, 95 cts.; pollock, 70c; snap per codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.

Outside sales salt Georges cod, \$5.50 per cwt. for large and \$5.00 for mediums.

Outside sales fresh hake, \$1.00.

Bank halibut, 10 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts. per lb. for gray.

### Boston.

Sch. Ida M. Siva, 5000 haddock.  
Sch. Carrie F. Roberts, 5000 cod.  
Sch. Galatea, 2500 haddock, 400 cod, 600 hake.  
Sch. Livonia, 1700 cod.  
Sch. Mertis H. Perry, 400 cod.  
Haddock, \$3; large cod, \$5; market cod, \$3; hake, \$2.50.

### GOOD HALIBUT FARE.

Sch. Tacoma Arrives with 40,000 Pounds of Fish.

Sch. Tacoma, Capt. Adelbert Nickerson, arrived yesterday afternoon from Quero with 40,000 pounds of halibut, which sold to the New England Halibut Company at 11 cents per pound for white, and 8 cents for gray.

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Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.15; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.15, medium \$1.75; cusk,

\$1.50; Eastern haddock, \$1; Western haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; Eastern hake, 90 cts.; Western hake, 95 cts.; pollock, 70c; snap per codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 40 cts.

Outside sales salt Georges cod, \$5.50 per cwt. for large and \$5.00 for mediums.

Outside sales fresh hake, \$1.00.

Bank halibut, 10 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts. per lb. for gray.

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### Boston.

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 40,000 haddock, 4500 con.  
Sch. Vera, 14,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 12,000 hake, 1000 cusk.  
Sch. Stranger, 3000 haddock, 400 cod.  
Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2; large cod, \$5 to \$5.50; market cod, \$2 to \$3; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.50; cusk, \$2.

### Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Lillian, Tremont for this port, arrived at Portland on Thursday.

### Good Stock.

Sch. Tacoma, Capt. Adelbert Nickerson, stocked \$2,202.92 on her recent halibut trip, the crew sharing \$50.

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## TO THE BREAKWATER.

### The Harbor Ice Field Extended This Morning.

Sch. Henry M. Stanley Frozen In at Delaware Breakwater.

The ice in the harbor is still of wide extent and in some places very thick. The heaviest ice is on the eastern side of the harbor, where it has been broken but little, and here people have been walking on it.

On Saturday a channel was opened on the western side of the harbor up to D. B. Smith & Co.'s wharf, so that sch. Carrie W. Babson could be towed down to the lower harbor. The ferry boat Little Giant has ceased her trips.

The main body of the ice extends out by the western end of Ten Pound island, its outer end, of course, being only slob ice. Along the eastern shore, however, it is different, for the ice field swings around by the copper paint factory and this morning extended way down to the Dog Bar breakwater. It has filled in completely the space between Ten Pound island and the Eastern Point shore, so that yesterday people were walking back and forth from the mainland to the island, and out back of the island and over toward the Pancake ground, reports have been received of men fishing through the ice.

Sch. Olga, which came in at midnight Saturday, shot up into the ice as far as she could go, and some of her crew walked to the land.

Annisquam river is frozen across and piled high with giant cakes.

Essex river is almost completely frozen up, the field extending from far above Hog island down across Wheeler's and clear to the mouth of the river. Outside the mouth of the river, in Ipswich Bay, the ice floe extends way long Wingsheek beach and the Annisquam, Bay View and Lanesville shores clear to Halibut Point.

Sch. Henry M. Stanley of this port, bound to Philadelphia with a cargo of frozen herring, is one of the fleet of crafts which are ice bound at Lewes, Delaware breakwater. A tug boat was sent from Philadelphia to get the Stanley and tow her up if possible, but could not get near her and was obliged to give up the task. The big ice breaker No. 3, owned by the city of Philadelphia, was then sent down to break a channel for the ice bound vessels.

This attempt cost the big ice breaker yester-

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day, and the captain and crew of 30 men barely escaped with their lives.

The ice boat had become wedged in the mass of ice between the harbor of refuge and the breakwater. The craft was at the mercy of the ice and was carried hither and thither by the motion of the pack. While drifting in this manner, the ice boat struck the sunken barge Santiago and a large hole was stove in her hull. Immediately the boat began to fill with water, and the crew realized at once that there was no chance of saving her. Capt. Jacobs' signals of distress were answered by the tugs Teaser and Boxer.

The tugs experienced much difficulty in reaching the rapidly sinking ice boat. They succeeded however, in drawing near enough to throw a line and one by one the crew were hauled aboard the rescuing tugs. The ice jam prevented the tugs from docking, and the crew of the ice boat, stiff from exposure and nearly exhausted, managed to complete a perilous journey across the ice fields to shore. The ice boat sank soon after the crew was taken off.

Navigation is almost at a standstill on the Delaware because of the ice, which is jamming the stream from Trenton, N. J., to the breakwater and extends nearly ten miles out to sea. There is a large fleet of vessels of all kinds at the breakwater, unable to make any headway against the jam. Several ships are fast in the ice at the Horse Shoe, a bend in the river at Gloucester, N. J., and it will probably be several days before the iceboats can clear a passage for them.

The three-masted sch. George E. Klink, commanded by Capt. George Thomas of this city, is frozen in at Rockland harbor, Me.

A St. John's, N. F., despatch says that the coast line, except the southern seaboard, is blocked with ice. The ocean beyond Grand Bank, N. F., is covered with immense Arctic floes and the steamers are compelled to go many miles south of Cape Race, it being too heavy to penetrate. Several large bergs are reported in the pack.

## DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

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Sch. Vera, via Boston.

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Outside sales fresh hake, \$1.00.  
Bank halibut, 10 cts. per lb. for white and 8 cts. per lb. for gray.

### Boston.

Sch. Marshal L. Adams.  
Sch. Elmer E. Gray.

### Good Stock.

The new sch. Mary C. Santos of Provincetown has stocked \$3900 on her first three trips, the crew sharing \$102.50.